FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

BATTLESHIP FLEET SAILS FOR THE PACIFIC

Under Command of Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans Passed Over the Virginia Capes Shortly After noon Presidents Arrival on the Mayflower Signal for Thunderous Salutes Officers Went Aboard and Paid Their Respects Ships Passed in Single Column, Being 400 Yards Apart-The Connecticut is Flagship.

Cape Henry, Va., Dec. 16 .-The president's yacht Mayflower, ic dispatch boat Dolphin and pe torpedo boats Stringham and Lindsley anchored togeth. Toff Tail of the Horseshoe. The flect passed in review of the sident, who was standing on the bridge of the Mayflower at 11:15 o'clock The fleet passed out the Virginia capes shortly

Old Point Comfort, Va., Dec. 16 .backbone of the American navy, first class battleships, under comof Rear Admiral Robley D. s, set sail today for the Pacific an, on a 14,000 miles cruise, which is set all the world to talking. Parading in review before the presi-

it of the United States and salutg as they went, the stately white vesw anchors from the rendezvous off Hampton Roads, steamed out he famous old Virginia capes and ost to view on the southern horlost to view on the southern hornimy tell-tale columns of black
a being the last visible vestige or
sparting fleet. At 10 knots specawent, turning their backs on the
which so long has been their
and headed for the eastern end
a West Indies. After threading
way among the reefs of those isthe fleet will bring up at Trinia Christmas eve— first stage of its
by at an end. The belted sides of
temorciad were fairly struited toat an end. The belted sides of morelad were fairly strutted toh the press of heavy stores and tion, while decks resounded
e footfalls of a thousand men
ters. On a mission as pacific
name of the waters it soon will
wing the fleet was sent away
i in every detail for any duty...

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL. eldent Roosevelt, accompanied

resident Roosevelt, accompanied party of guests, came down from hington on the naval yacht Mayer. His arrival in the roadstead signalized by a roar of salutes. Then the resulting powder ke had liftel from the hing of the manner in the very center of throbbing fleet. There followabile reception on board, the dient having a farwell for the four admirals and the 16 commanding its who are taking the ships and Magellan to San Francisco. The conclusion of the meeting on Mayflower's quarter deck, Presi-Roosevelt shook each officer corby the hand and as they went the side he bade them official

en for a journey for nearly 10 the president, as commander-inof the American army and navy, to long line of battleships out inhesapeake bay. They followed tag to Thimble Shoal light, just the inside the capes, where the lower turned aside and dropped inchors for the formal review. As nchors for the formal feview. As yal pageant the review and detre of the fleet today was the notable in American history, a have been several presidential as of the American fleet during last 18 months, but in those intended in the end of spreading anchors, while the reviewing yacht while the reviewing yach up and down their lines. To fleet was puddent I up and down their lines. Tone fleet was under way, had cast
om the shore and outward bound
cruise, which, as the president
if expresses it, "No fleet of such
as ever before undertaken." The
which had voiced a welcome to
resident upon his arrival it
thon Roads uttered a godbye
as they passed the Mayflower
rd bound. The salute of welhad been paid un unison; the
ell tribute was an individual offrom each one of the 16 ships.

IN SINGLE COLUMN.

IN SINGLE COLUMN. fleet passed out in single column of Admiral Evans, leading the

essels were 400 yards apart and be Connecticut to the Kentucky brought up the rear the line a distance of more than four in space of time there was the of a decade between the 16,000 the Connecticut to the little can 11,000 of the Kentucky. ges of American battleship conwere represented in the line an object lesson in the growth American navy the spectacle be of the striking features. The number of yachts and ex-boats accompanied the fleet of bay and gathered at the re-

PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

lent Roosevelt's party on the wer included Mrs. Roosevelt, hel Roosevelt, Secy. of the Navy a Metcaif, the Asst. Secy. of y and Mrs. Newberry. Rear Ad-w. H. Brownson, chief of the of navigation, and Mrs. Brown-ar admiral and Mrs. Cowles and Commander and Mrs. Sims. r admiral and Mrs. Cowles and omnoander and Mrs. Sims. val dispatch boat Dolphin also wan from Washington with a congressmen on board to witreview. The day of departure is and cool with an eight-mile slowing from just a little to he of west and ruffling the fifthe rearrate of into sparkling. the rourstead into sparkling

time of the president's arrid polished decks dancing in the

of machines gleamed respiend to a cloudd decked the sky.

and every deck of the 16 ships I with them.

are busy with last chores of and polishing. Changing visite signal lights glowed at a mastheads, ship commandate some last instructions to om the divisional flagships. The came the ship lights discovery by one until all were less sun rose, a great red bail in it seemed to hang for a time toway of the Virginia capes, which the fleet was seen to until dipper into the skites i

THE MAYFLOWER SWINGS

Old Point Comfort, Dec. 14.—The fayllower swung aroung the water battery of Fortress Monroe and into fampton Roads shorily after 8 o'clock. The saluting gans of the army post the president and his party. Twenty-one times the cannon overlooking the picturesque moat of this famous old army stronghold, voiced their notes or welcome. The white naval yacht kept silently on her way accepting the salute as her due and as requiring no outward form of recognition.

Aboard the 16 warships, at anchor a mile further up the roads, bugles ha already begon to summon officers and crews to quarters. Most of the men aboard the vessels had been called several times in the past to welcome the president, but there was a special significance in today's ceremony. It was not a time simply to look pretty on parade, but coupled with it was a note of "goodbye and good luck," which they felt had a world of meaning to it.

It was not until the Mayflower had nearly reached the Old Point pier that the president had his first view of the spiendid fleet.

On either side of a veritable marine boulevard the ships were disposed in two long lines, the flagship Connecti-

On either side of a veritable marine boulevard the ships were disposed in two long lines, the flagship Connecticut and Minnesota, standing respectively at the head of the shore and outbound columns. Like players at some giant game of "London Bridge," the twin battleships stood with figurative arms overclasped waiting for the Maydowe the peak beneath and down the

arms overclasped waiting for the Mayflower to pass beneath and down the
lane to meet the other ships which
were paired on opposite sides.

Each ship was gaily dressed from
jackstaff to flagpost, the long lines of
vari-colored bits of signal bunting fluttering in the early morning breeze first
in an almost perpendicular rise from
the stem to the signal yards surmounting the fore fighting top, then reaching
straight back to the after top and down
again to the stern rail of the quarterdeck. Black smoke pouring from every
funnel indicated that the engineers
forces were fullding up steam for the
first step in the memorable voyage.

FLAGSHIP CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut flying the flag of Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the trip, was to speak to the president. Her starboard and port sainting guns began starboard and port saluting guns began alternately to proclaim their respect and duty to the nation's chief. Following the motion of the flagship, as it is expressed in the navy, the other ships took up the firing and in less than two minutes' time 336 guns had boomed. A play of mimic warfare by the finest fleet the American navy has ever boosted could not have produced a more spectacular effect. The smoke of battle for a time enveloped the fleet and the smell of gunpowder filled the air. Again without formal recognition of the honors bestowed, the Mayflower entered the warship lane and proceeded slowly to a point about midway of the assembled fleet, let go her anchors and

swung around partly to face the flow of the ebbing tide.

No sooner had she done so than the torpedo launch of the Connecticut with Admiral Evans and his staff on board, was darting swiftly to her side.

was darting swiftly to her side.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

Making the after-gangway, the officers, in all the regalia of special full dress uniform, repaired on board the yacht to pay their respects to the president. He received them on the quarterdeck and the exchanging of greeting was more hearty than formal. Following the Connecticut's lead, the launches from all of the other ships were soon swarming about the Mayflower. From the Minnesota, came the steam barge of Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, commander of the second squadron; from the Georgia there was the barge of Rear Admiral William H. Emory, commander of the second division; and from the Alabama came Rear Admiral C. E. Sperry, commanding the fourth division. Each admiral was accompanied by his staff. The captains of the 16 ships followed the Mayflower and with their arrival the reception reached its climax. The ceremonies were few and within half an hour after Admiral Evans had first stepped on the deck of the yacht all of the officers were once more in their dancing launches, returning to the ships, The last goodbyes had been said, the president's last wishes of good luck had been uttered.

"GET UNDER WAX."

"GET UNDER WAY."

"GET UNDER WAY."

Suddenly the signal yards of the Connecticut flashed the message:
"Get under away immediately foliowing the motions of the flagship."

Order volleyed from each vessel's bridge. They were conveyed by warning bells to engine room, through the musical notes of half a score of bugles and shrill whisties of the "bo 'sun'" pipes. Dressing lines were hauled in and as they tumbled to the decks the ships were robbed of gala attire. Everything was in cruising trim now and the time for play was past.

With the departure of the fleet officers the Mayflower proceeded to get under way almost at once, so as to take her place at the head of the formidable column and lead the way to the reviewing waters off Thimble Shoallighthouse, 16 miles out in Cresapeake bay, or two-thirds of the way from Hampton roads to the stretch of ocean outside the Virginia capes. Henry and Charles. As the Mayflower retreated down the warship lane each vessel she research tenamed the rail with blue jack.

AROUND WATER BATTERY

FLAGSHIP CONNECTICUT.

PRESIDENT'S YACHT.

charics. As the Mayflower retreated own the warship lane each vessel she assed manned the rail with blue jackts, all of whom stood at attention. Meantime the giant cranes on board he war vessels were reaching out and teking up the steam launches and unning boats and storing them snugly a their berths high up in the superfructure and safe from the crashing out of storm-waves to be encountered in the trip.

both and set the bright to obtain the machines gleamed resplent to clearly with the state white hulls of the machines gleamed resplent to clearly merching scenes about the rage were most picturesque, regardling the tidy little whee, were making their last the shore, some of them matient whistles for delayed less.

Next from the ships came the white with them.

Next from the ships came the white with them.

Next from the ships came the white and hiss of steam driven windlasses and the grinding clank of lifting and chor chains whose massive links were bent of 6-inch steel. This is 16 times the depth of the readstead channel, but the ships came the ships all lights glowed at massheads, ship commandire some by one until all were as an amount of the divisional flagships. The damped the came the skip lights discovery of the divisional flagships. Stripping them of all sand and hardous the came the skip lights discovery of the skip lights discovery of



At eight belis, or 8 o'clock in the morning watch, the dressing lines were broken out on every battlesnip and the pretry fittle triangular signal flags gave a galia touch to the scene.

you have been intimate with my wife,' said Walker, and Beers replied, "Yes, I have been intimate with her more than once-and what can you do about it

These are the words uttered sneering y by Dr. Earl S. Beers to Fred C. Walker, which so aroused the feelings of Mr. Walker that he pounced on the doctor and beat him so badly that he

died from the injuries inflicted. Although Fred C. Walker was on the witness stand for about four hours Saturday, being put through the most severe cross-examination Dist. Atty. Halverson could give, he never faultered

verson could give, he never faultered once in his narrative of the terrible encounter and that which led up to it. He testified that on Sept. 17 he saw the register of the Healy hotel; that under date of Sept. 7 he found in the handwriting of his wife the name of "Mrs. W. W. Wallace, Salt Lake City." which worried him considerably, and that Mrs. Beers had informed him that his wife and Dr. Beers had been at the Hermitage hotel together. Sceling and hearing those things greatly worried him, but he did not think his wife unfaithful. On the morning of Sept. 18 he saw the register of the European hotel under date of Sept. 5, bearing the name of "W. W. Wallace and wife, Sait Lake City."

After examining the register he went to the Vienna and ate breakfast, then went to the office of the Electric Supply & Fixture company, where he met

went to the office of the Electric Supply & Fixture company, where he met Mr. Lawrence. They were takking together when the telephone rang. It was answered by Miss Stone, the stenographer, who called to Mr. Lawrence and told him he was wanted. He went to the phone and was takking when he (Walker) heard the name of Beers mentioned and thea stepped up to Lawrence and told him that if that was Dr. Beers telephoning, to tell him to come over to the place of business, as he wanted to see him. Mr. Walker's testinony was then as follows:

DR. BEERS INSOLENT.

DR. BEERS INSOLENT.



They Made Record Breaking Sales of the Big Edition in Salt Lake, Ogden and Park City, Several "Newsies" Making Special Trips to the Latter Two Towns.

BY THE REPUBLICAN.

tentions to my wife when she has told you she does not want you? He said, 'What do you know about my attentions to your wife?' I said, You have been telephoning her, sending her messages and written her since she went to Los Angeles. Mrs. Donohue and Mrs. Beers told me that you latend to follow her there.' He said. That's just what I intend to do, and what can you do about 't?'

APPEALS TO BEERS.

"And then everything turned red like a flame and all I could see was that man before me and I fought him and I fought him, and that's all I know."

While Walker was telling this story a deathly silence prevailed in the courtroom. As he finished there was a long
pause, and the only audible sound was
the heavy, labored breathing of Walker,
who sat pale and trembling in the
stand.

It seemed as if a couple of minutes' clapsed before Mr. Hutchinson resumed the examination.

Q. "Mr. Walker, after the fight,

. "Where were you when you knew and realized your condi-

supply company's store."

Q. "Who spoke to you?"

A. "Mr. Lawrenes spoke to me."

Q. "What did he do for you?"

A. "He was putting cold wafer or

my face,"
Q. "Is that the first knowledge you had and that you realized where you

A. "Yes, sir."
Q. "Then where did you go?"
A. "He took me to a room and put
me to bed."

"He gave me some pills or pel-

When Walker realized where he was

M. "No. sir."
Objection was made by the state beapse the attorney was leading the

Mr. Hutchinson: "I take exception to the innguage of the court." CROSS-EXAMINATION OF WALKER.

rais completed the direct examina-in, and Dist. Atty. Halverson frome-ticly began the cross-examination alch lasted about four hours and wit-

(Continued on page eight.)

o objection was sustained and Flowell remarked, "You will not your witness hereafter, Mr.

simply couldn't get a look in-see? I got me polpers on the street and I shuved 'em out faster 'n I could wolk me arm. Den I went back for more, and I quit.'

News youngsters who sell papers on the streets expressed his opinion this morning of his Saturday afternoon experi-

DRAMATIC DETAIL

OF FATAL FIGHT

Fred Walker Tells of Encounter

With Beers "allowing Latter's

Damag. J Admissions.

BEERS SNEERING DEFIANCE

Exasperates Defendant, Who Lost

Control of Himself and Fought

Until Exhausted.

"Dere wuz nuthin to it—hard times had something really big and good to sell.

Letters of praise and words of congratulation are already pouring into the office where a tired corps of working had I kep it up till I wuz just too tired, and I quit."

That was the way one of the Deseret Rews youngsters who sell papers on the treets expressed his opinion this morning of his Saturday afternoon experi
BY THE REPUBLICAN.

**Bull. Letters of praise and words of congratulation are already pouring into the office where a tired corps of working to recuperate from the trying hours which preceded the paper's published anywhere, or at any time. There is, too, so much that is findly personal to the older residents of the valley, that very likely the papers will be in great demand. It is skillfully devised, intelligently edited, singularly well printed—in all sorts of colors; and it is so very creditable a representative of the best that is in Utah that we wish it anight oe known in every home in the nation.

BY THE REPUBLICAN.

It is not easy to speak in terms of moderation about last Saturday's issue of the Desaret Evening News, specially called "the Christmas News" by the people who made it. The part contains more than a hundred pages of news and miscellany—all of its preparation was the chorus of anxiety from the hundreds of boys whose faces appear above as they waited for the big edition to appear.

The sales on the street surpassed all previous records. Newsboys from Sait Lake went to Park City Sunday and to Ogden, to "wake up de towns," as they put it with the realization that they

BY THE REPUBLICAN.

It is not easy to speak in terms of moderation about last Saturday's issue of the Desaret Evening News, specially called "the Christmas News" is per contains more than a hundred pages of news and miscellany—all of the latter, however, having a distinct local value, and the news features being simply an amplification of that paper's usual daily effort.

The range covered by the Christmas News is very wide. It inclides a review of the resources of the whole intermountain country, with especial previous records. Newsboys from Sait Lake went to Park City Sunday and to Ogden, to "wake up de towns," as they put it with the realization that they

HYRUM SAINSBURY

Well Known Photographer Succumbs to Sudden Attack in Studio This Morning.

"I said," he continued, "Doctor, I want to appeal to you as a man to leave my wife alone.' I said, 'We have been happy together until you came between us. Doctor, why do you want to break up my home?"

"He said, 'Oh, I guess it's already broken up,' and I said. If it is, you are the cause of it. I know about your visit to the Hermitage with my wife, and your visit to the Healy hotel with my wife, and I want to know if you registered at the European hotel with my wife as "W. W. Wallace and wife." SHOWING CUSTOMER PRINT.

> Death Comes Without Warning, Se. vere Headache Being Only Preliminary Symptom.

With hardly a warning from previous ilness, Hyrum Sainsbury of 50 Almond street, an old time Salt Lake photographer, dropped dead this morning, The end of the veteran picture maker came while he was showing a customer a kodak print, just taken from a developer bath, and It was due to apoplexy of the brain, a blood vessel in the

"I was in the back room of the had endeavored to prevent him from going to work,

At 9:30 o'clock, just after he had At 9,30 o'clock, just after he had come out of the dark room with a printed picture, he held it up to the light, remarked that it might be a little over developed, turned, and was apparently starting to return to the dark room, when he fell heavily to the floor. A single gasp was all the outery that escaped him.

me to bed."

Q. "Who took off your clothing, if any one?"

A. "I don't know; I guess he did."

Q. "You remained in bed?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Do you recall any physician coming to see you?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "Did you go to sleep?"

A. "I don't know."

Q. "What did the doctor give you—any medicine?" When Walker realized where he was he found his hands were bruised. When he was taken to fail he found that his mouth was cut inside. He was bruised on the chest and stomach, cut on the right leg and bruised on the ribs. He suffered pain in the chest and stomach.

Witness was then taken over the conversation he had with Mrs. Donohue in which he asked her to tell Bears if he did not disconlinue his attentions to bis wife he would kill him.

Q. "I will ask you if you ever intended to injure the deceased."

A. "No. sir."

Q. "You had no intention of touch-

DEATH PROFOUND SENSATION,

Ite has had a long career as a photographer in Utah, and his lenses have snapped on many a historic scene. Born 34 years ago on May 8, at Portsmonth. England, he came to this country with his father's family about 70 years ago, the father settling in Springville, where he died several years ago. Hyrum entered the photographing establishic ant of C. R. Savings on his arrival here, and for 15 years was a faithful employe. He then formed a partnership with C. E. Johnson, and the firm name of Johnson of health.

head having become ruptured. Mr. Sainsbury came to work this morning as usual at the Salt Lake Photo Supply company of 142 South Main street, where he has charge of the photo printing department. He had complained of a violent headache before leaving home and his family

A single gasp was all the outery that escaned him.

Fellow employes rushed to his assistance, and Dr. Bowers was hastily summoned. He examined the patient, who was expiring when he arrived, and found that death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. E. E. Darling, proprietor of the establishment was present, and saw that every possible aid was rendered the stricken employe. Later the relatives and family of Mr. Sainsbury were notified and directed that the remains be taken to the Joseph William Taylor undertaking establishment.

Mrs. Sainsbury is not well, and some apprehension is fest on account of the crushing suddenness with which the news of her husband's death fell upon her.

The news of Mr. Sainsbury's death created a profound sensation among his many friends, as he was not known to be either iii or suffering, except from the headaches of which he began to complain Saturday. He was seen in Savage's book store Saturday afternoon, and later in the day went to the Johnson photographystudio, where he was formerly a partner. He horrowed a kodak from Mr. Johnson with which to take a seene which appealed to him, and later returned it apparent.

COMP. RIDGLEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Shows Condition of National Banks to be Very Good Indeed -Average Rate of Dividends Declared Since March 1, 1869, 8.76 Per Cent-Panic of October and November, 1907, Due to Lack of Confidence of Banks in Themselves and Their Reserves-Confidence Only Partially Restored-Remedy to Improve Reserve System.

year conditions in the United States and abroad evidenced the probability of contraction of business in general and tightness of the money market, but appreciable extent in the banks' raports as a whole, up to Aug. 22, There was a steady increase in the volume of loans and discounts from \$4,366,045,-295 on Nov. 12, 1996, to \$4,678,583,968 on Aug. 22, 1907, the total increase being \$312,538,673. This increase was due in part to the fact that 516 banks, with authorized capital of \$34,967,000, were chartered during the year, but mainly to the increase in business of the older

associations.

The 60 banks located in the central reserve cities, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, heid \$1,061,212,415; and the 306 banks in the other 40 reserve cities held investments of this character to the amount of \$1,242,440,028, the total for both classes of reserve cities being sy 303 872 442

AUG. 22, 1907.

AUG. 22, 1907.

On Aug. 22, 1907, the deposits on which reserve was required amounted to \$5,256,085,087, the reserve, \$1,121,358,395, the average being \$21,33 per cent, that of the central reserve city banks, 26,18 per cent, of other reserve city banks, 26,18 per cent, and of country banks, 16.58 per cent, and of country banks a gross addition to the capital stock of national banks of \$76,148,000, the losses being, by liquidation, \$111,-325,000; expiration of charters, \$420,000; by rallures, \$925,000; by reproduction of authorized capital, \$410,000; total decrease, \$13,080,000, the apparent net increase being \$63,068,000.

The average capital of the 6,650 associations in existence Oct. 31, 1907, was \$756,733.

The authorized capital stock of all the national banks at the close of the

\$'35,733.

The authorized capital stock of all the national banks at the close of the current report was \$909,224,775; circulation outstanding, \$562,727,614, secured by bonds deposited to the amount of \$566,924,910. The aggregate circulation outstanding was \$609,980,466, which includes \$47,252,852 deposited with the treasurer on account of liquidating and insolvent banks and those reducing their circulation.

insolvent banks and those reducing their circulation.

There was an increase in national bank circulation between 1900 and 1907 of \$355,900,000, over 140 per cent.

The average capital of the 6,043 banks reporting was \$842,685,389, on which dividends were paid to the amount of \$99,728,239, an average of 11.8 per cent. The gross earnings were \$314,701,092, against which were charaged losses and premiums of \$30,922,182 and expenses of \$131,543,975, leaving the net amount of earnings, \$152,235,433.

The average annual rate of dividends declared by national banks since March 1, 1869, is \$.76 per cent, and the aggregate amount of dividends declared by national banks since March 1, 1869, is \$.76 per cent, and the aggregate amount of dividends declared has reached a total of \$1,925,088,959, on average annual capital of \$578,251,374 with the proportion of aggregate dividends to average capital being \$33 per cent.

Charters of four associations expired by limitation and \$9 associations were placed in voluntary liquidation, their aggregate capital being \$11,745,000.

placed in voluntary liquidation, their aggregate capital being \$11,745,000. The business of 27 banks with aggregate capital of \$6,390,000 was absorbed by other associations; five banks, including four the charters of which expired, were liquidated for the purpose of reorganizing; 38 were closed to reorganize as state banking institutions, and the remainder (14) closed to discontinue business.

tinue business.

The average life of an active receivership is approximately four years, and the expense of administering a trust based upon the nominal value of the assets of the banks closed, has been

FIRST FAILURE. From the date of the first failure in in this emerg 1865 to Oct. 31, 1907, the affairs of 453 very promptly.

son & Sainsbury became well known ;

son & Sainsbury became well known all over the west.
The partnership remained for several years, and then Sainsbury and Howarth succeeded it, Mr. Johnson continuing his studio under his own name. About three years ago this firm was abandoned, and Mr. Sainsbury began his present position with the Sait Lake Photo Supply Co.

He is survived by his wife and five children, the youngest of which is 11 years of age. Their names are Mrs. Maud Peterson, H. S. Sainsbury, Jr., Mrs. Ruth Lyon, and Ethel and Jane Sainsbury. R. E. Sainsbury, a brother, resides at Fielding, and another brother, George Sai nsbury, is employed in C.

George Sal asbury, is employed in C. R. Savage's establishment.

Mr. Sainsbury lived for many years in the Twentieth ward, and for a time in Morgan. He has lived at his present home, at 59 Almond street, for the past three years. Funeral arrangements have not yet been arranged. The

ments have not yet been arranged. The comains are at the undertaking estab-ishment of Jos. Wm. Taylor, to which

Chicago, Dec. 16.—The great white plague, which causes more than 3,500 deaths in Chicago every year, is to be at-

acked in a new and, for this fety novel

will be opened today at the free dispen

aries conducted by the Rush, Northwest rn, Polyclynic and Hahnemann medica schools, the college of physicians and sur

the college of physicians and sur-nd the United Hebrew Charities

GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

CAMPAGN AGAINST

chartered,
Al the close of the fiscal year ended
June 36, 1807, there were in operation
13,317 banks other than national, with
aggregate resources of \$11,168,514,516,
being an increase of 1,465 banks and
over \$805,000,000 in resources reported
the previous year. The returns include
9,967 commercial banks, 794 loan and
trust companies, 1,415 savings banks (of
which 678 were of the mutual class, i. e.,
without capital stock), and 1,141 private
banks.

without capital stock), and 1,141 private banks.

The reports indicate an increase in aggregate resources in 1907 over 1906 of \$805,163,670; the individual deposits increased approximately \$617,000,000.

The individual deposits in all reporting banks were \$13,029,615,348, a gain of over \$5,860,000,000 within the past seven years. During the current year there has been a gain of approximately \$884.—900,000, or 7.23 per cent.

The amount of money held by national and other reporting in the United States June 20, 1907, was \$1,106,500,000, or a gain of \$95,800,000. The total stock of money July 1 of the present year in the United States was reported at \$3,-115,600,000, being an increase of \$45,700,-000.

The hanking makes of the United

The banking power of the United States in 1907 as represented by capital, surplus and other profits, depisits and circulation of national and other proporting banks, together with the estimated amount of funds of this character in the non-reporting banks, is shown to be \$17.824.847.682; the combined banking power of the world is \$28,874.000,000.

OCTOBER PANIC.

The conditions which led to the panic of October and November 1907, were not due to the failure of a tew individual banks. They were not due to use lack of confidence of the people in the banks, but more to a lack of confidence of the banks in themselves and their reserves. Banks have been fearful that the reserve system would break down, and in consequence it has broken down, and the reserve leposits have been only partially available. They were also feerful that not sufficient currency could be supplied to meet the demand, and us they all males the demand at once, there has not been sufficient currency. The result has been a currency famine.

THE REMEDY.

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for this state of affairs is to improve the reserve system so that the reserve deposits of the banks can be kept in a bank where they are surely and certainly available.

We must impart to our currency system some element of elasticity, so that when there comes a sudden demand for currency, it can be supplied in bank hotes, without depleting the supply of reserve money.

These two desirable changes can be best accomplished—in fact, they can

best accomplished—in fact, they can only be satisfactorily accomplished— through the establishment by the gov-erment of a central bank of issue and

Such a bank would not only solve the two great problems of our banking system, but it would also provide the machinery for conducting the treasury operations in their relations to the banks with the least disturbance.

We have a real emergency to face. Confidence is only in a measure restored. If a bill should be passed by Congress providing for some emergency issue of currency through the clearing house associations or other machinery. house associations or other machinery now organized and existing, so that the action might promise to be very prompt and effective, it would doubtless be very helpful. Any measure of this kind, however, to be of any assistance in this emergency, must be adopted

AN ELOPEMENT.

Young Englishman Runs Away With

Ward in Chancery, is Locked Up. New York, Dec. 16 .- The crime of eloping with a ward in chancery is charged against John Henry Parrett, a young Englishman, who arrived yesterday on ne steamer Lucania. He was promptly ocked up. Grace Lawrence, the ward n question, who traveled across the Atlantic as Parrett's wife, was also de-tained and will probably be returned to England, when the Lucania goes back, Parrott will attempt to marry her today and may succeed, for she says she is over. It years old, Parrott was locked up on the complaint of an Englishman in London, who says Parrott sold an automobile for \$1.25 and falled to turn in the money. Parrott admits that he sold the machine but says he has until June 12 to turn in the money. Parrott told a dramatic but says he has until June 12 to turn in the money. Farrott told a dramatic story of his courtship of Miss Lawrence. She is very pretty and he says he met her casually on the street one day. They become acquainted and straightway feel in love. Miss Lawrence, he says, is the daughter of a widow and her estate is in chancery. The mother, he said, was not opposed to their marriage, but as the girl's estate was in chancery it would be necessary for them to wait until she was 21 before they could marry. They could not wait so long, so they decided to clope. The penalty for marrying a ward in chancery is imprisonment at the discretion of the lord chancellor.

PRAISES REVOLUTIONISTS.

Special departments for tuberculosis Dr. Lyman Abbott Thinks Execution Of Their Decrees Not Half Bad

New York, Dec. 18.—In an address be-the the West Side Y. M. C. A. last light, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott paid a ribute to Nicholas Tscharkowsky, the ussian revolutionlet, and in substance istified assassination by the revolution-da in Russia. The medical institutions were interested as a resolt of the activity of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institut.

The institute has been in existence for three vears and during that period its work has been directed chiefly along educational lines. The alarming increase in the death rate from consumption in this city, which was 25 more lest lear than it was the previous year—due, necording to Health Commissioner Evans, maily to lack of ventulation in dealing—has caused the institute to adopt more vigorous methods in combating the disease.

in the institled assassination by the revolutions its in Russia.

"In this country assassination is always abhorrent," said Dr. Abbott, "because we have political liberty, baked, I am inclined to think that in America mobocracy is a greater diagree than monatchy. End in Russia conditions are different. If it is true that the Russian covernment place out man to he executed without a trial, and if it is always to true that the revolutionary committee carefully tried the case for and against official despots before recording to exact the capital punishment impussed by he revolutionists may be the only was to meet the terrorism of the sovernment. Hut I am glad that I live in America and not in Russia."

Dr. Abbott also praised the work of William if Landden, the San Prancisco district afformer, and and light he had careful on a good fight against this each able.